

A
SHORT THEORY
OF THE
FRENCH PRONOUNS
AND
PARTICIPLES,
With an APPENDIX
UPON THE
FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

By J. LEJEUNE.

Esse quam Videri :

SAL.



L O N D O N :

Sold by W. NICOLL, the Corner of St. Paul's
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Mr. LEJEUNE, who has made the analysis of the FRENCH LANGUAGE his study these twenty-eight years, and whose knowledge of the English dialect enables him to adopt, with propriety, his lessons to his pupils age, temper, and capacity, continues to teach Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houses, and by his peculiar method, shortly to qualify them for business, or the conversation of the polite and sensible.

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TO THE
R E A D E R.

SEveral French Grammars have of late been introduced to the public with great pomp and solemnity ; but very few have much to recommend them to a judicious master, who honestly consults the improvement of his pupils : some are too prolix and intricate ;

cate ; others too superficial and incompleat. It is not my design to augment the list of grammatical productions ; I intend only to present the lovers of the French language with some useful observations on the theory and application of our *pronouns* and *participles*, which are confessedly the most arduous part of our grammar.

The French tongue, like all others, has been first framed in barbarous ages by rude and illiterate men, agreeable to their
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narrow wants, their occasional conveniencies, or caprices. But when learning began to dawn in France, the language was gradually corrected, refined and brought to a great degree of perfection by several eminent writers, who settled its phraseology, construction, syntax and analogy, both by precepts and examples. As its genius and peculiar mechanism may now be considered as fixed and determined, we have in some measure a sure ground to go upon in the study of it.

The pronouns and participles constitute the two most difficult parts of the French Grammar, and for that reason I have selected them for the subject of the following sheets. My plan, I humbly presume, will appear very simple and concise. I begin by clear definitions of the pronouns and participles, and these are immediately followed by the principal rules of their theory and application, illustrated by examples equally precise and explanatory. Here the grammarians never fail to
swell

swell their volumes with a multitude of *by-rules* (if I may term them so) which are either insignificant and trifling in themselves, or easily reduced to, and sufficiently understood by the former. These I have purposely omitted, because I have often been a witness to the anxiety and perplexity of the pupils at the sight of that dreadful and unnecessary mode of exceptions, annotations, &c. introduced by the herd of grammarians, which rather tend to confuse than to direct the

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the judgment. In short, after twenty-eight years experience in teaching, I am fully convinced that the general principles of the French language, with a sedulous perusal of our best writers under the direction of an able master, are sufficient to attain a compleat knowledge of that elegant dialect.

I have added, by way of APPENDIX, to this treatise some remarks upon the French pronunciation, which, I hope, will

will seem interesting as well as
satisfactory.

*Ite igitur linguis, animisque fa-
ventes.* JUV.

(21)
will seem interesting as well as

interesting.
The given language, however, is
correct.

A

SHORT THEORY
OF THE
FRENCH PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS in general are words that supply the names of persons, or objects, to prevent a disagreeable and unnecessary repetition of the same. They are fix in number, according to their respective distribution in the sentence, viz. pronouns *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *relative*, *interrogative*, and *indeterminate*, or *indefinite*.

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ARTICLE I.

Of the Pronouns personal.

Pronouns personal are short words used instead of the names of persons, and sometimes of things. To remove all abstruse and vain difficulties, which serve only to puzzle the scholar, I shall here set them down in their proper order, as they come before, or after the verb, as agents, objects immediate, or oblique, or after prepositions.

The personal pronouns are either *conjunctive*, or *disjunctive*. The conjunctive are so stiled, because they always preceed the verb. The disjunctive generally follow the verb. The pronouns personal conjunctive that come before the

the verb in the affirmative as agents, or nominatives, are

Sing.

<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>je</i>	-	-	<i>I</i>
<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>tu</i>	-	-	<i>thou</i>
<i>m.</i>	<i>il</i>	-		<i>he</i>
<i>f.</i>	<i>elle</i>	-	-	<i>she, it</i>

Plur.

<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>nous</i>	-		<i>we</i>
<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>vous</i>	-		<i>ye</i>
<i>m. & f.</i>	<i>ils, elles</i>	-		<i>they</i>

Examples. *Je parle*, I speak. *Tu donnes*, thou givest. *Il rit*, he laughs. *Elle dort*, she sleeps. *Il pleut*, it rains. *Nous jouons*, we play. *Vous courez*, ye run. *Ils marchent*, they walk. *Elles rougissent*, they blush.

Observe, that when the verb is used interrogatively, the said pronouns are placed after the verb, as *dites vous cela ?* do you say that ? Before

Before we proceed any farther, it is necessary to observe, that pronouns, as well as nouns, have three states, or cases, viz. the *nominative*, which may be called immediate, or agent, with the *dative* and *accusative*, which are oblique.

1. <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Nom. Plur.</i>
je - - <i>I</i>	nous - - <i>we</i>
tu - - - <i>thou</i>	vous - - <i>you</i>
il - - - <i>he, it</i>	Ils, or elles - <i>they</i>
elle - - <i>she, it</i>	
2. <i>Dat. & Accus. Sing.</i>	<i>Dat. & Acc. Plur.</i>
me - <i>me, to me</i>	nous - <i>us, to us</i>
te - <i>thee, to thee</i>	vous - <i>you, to you</i>
lui - <i>to him, to her, to it</i>	leur - - <i>to them</i>
le - <i>him, it</i>	les - <i>them</i>
la - <i>her, it</i>	

To which are added the indeterminate and supplying pronouns

on - *one, they*
 le - *him, it*

en - of him, of her, of it, some, none, &c.
 y - to it, at it, in it, there, &c.

Examples of personal pronouns conjunctive, as they are used in discourse, or writing.

<i>Je rougis de lui</i>	<i>I am ashamed of him.</i>
<i>tu crains Dieu</i>	<i>thou fearest God.</i>
<i>il aime la sagesse</i>	<i>he loves wisdom.</i>
<i>elle est vertueuse</i>	<i>she is virtuous.</i>
<i>il tonne</i>	<i>it thunders.</i>
<i>nous parlons d'affaires</i>	<i>we talk about business.</i>
<i>vous êtes negligens</i>	<i>you are negligent.</i>
<i>ils aiment le luxe</i>	<i>they love luxury.</i>
<i>elles ont du mérite</i>	<i>they have merit.</i>
<i>je me repens</i>	<i>I repent.</i>
<i>il te hait</i>	<i>he hates thee.</i>
<i>vous lui pardonnez</i>	<i>you forgive him.</i>
<i>il le prit prisonnier</i>	<i>he took him prisoner.</i>
<i>vous la vîtes, et l'aimâtes</i>	<i>you saw and loved her.</i>
<i>on nous rendit justice</i>	<i>they did us justice:</i>
<i>le roi vous fit grace</i>	<i>the king did pardon you:</i>
<i>il leur résista</i>	<i>he opposed them.</i>

je les ai punis
vous en parlez
nous y réussîmes

*I have punished them.
you speak of it.
we succeeded in it.*

Observe 1. That the pronouns *le la* and *les* must be placed before *lui* et *leur* followed by a verb, as *je le lui donne*, I give it to him ; *Il la leur rendit*, he returned it to them ; *Il les lui prit*, he took them from him. But the said *le, la* and *les* must follow all the other pronouns before a verb, as *je vous le demande*, I beg it of you : *il nous le rapporta*, he brought it back to us, &c.

2. The pronouns personal coming after the following verbs as terminative, *venir, penser, être*, when it signifies property ; *avoir, songer, s'adresser* (a reciprocal verb) *aller, courir, accourir*, &c. take the proposition *à* before them, as *venez à moi*, come to me : *pensez à vous*, think of yourself : *il est à lui*, 'tis his.

The

The *disjunctive* personal pronouns are generally placed after the verb : but some of them are both conjunctive and disjunctive. Here they follow.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
moi	<i>me, to me.</i>	nous	<i>us, to us.</i>
toi	<i>thee, to thee.</i>	vous	<i>you, to you.</i>
le	<i>him, it.</i>	les	<i>them.</i>
la	<i>her, it.</i>	leur	<i>to them.</i>
lui	<i>to him, her, it.</i>		

To which you may add two indeterminate pronouns, which are also conjunctive, viz. *en*, some, there, to it, &c. with *y*, there, to it, at it, in it, &c.

The disjunctive pronouns personal, always follow the verb in the imperative mood without a negative, as *donnez-moi*, give me : *leve-toi*, rise thou : *prenez-le*, take it : *plaiguez-la*, pity her : *parlez-lui*

lui, speak to him : *sauvons-nous*, let us run away : *taisez-vous*, hold your tongue : *voyez-les*, see them : *portez-leur*, carry to them : *mangez-en*, eat some : *allez-y*, go there.

But when a verb in the imperative mood, is attended with a negative, then the said pronouns must be placed before the verb, as, *ne lui donne pas*, don't give him : *Ne le frappez pas*, don't strike him, &c.

The personal pronouns that always follow a preposition, are :

	Sing.		Plur.
moi	me	nous	us.
toi	thee	vous	you.
lui	him, it	eux	them.
elle	her, it	elles	them.
soi	one-self		

Thus

Thus we say *après moi*, after me : *devant vous*, before you : *sur lui*, upon him : *en soi*, in itself : *pour elle*, for her : *avec nous*, with us, &c.

It must be remembered that these disjunctive personal pronouns, *moi*, I : *toi*, thou : *lui*, he : *eux*, they, never stand as nominatives to the verb.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the use of personal pronouns, I must clear up a little difficulty, which commonly puzzles the beginner. Observe therefore, that when a verb is accompanied by a pronoun personal, and by the supplying pronouns *y* and *en*, the personal is always placed before either of the last, and never changes that order, whether the verb precedes or follows them. For instance, if we desire
a per-

a person to bring us some books to an appointed place, without mentioning expressly the books or place, we shall say, *apportez-nous y en*, bring us some there. *Ne nous y en apportez point*, don't bring us some there. *Je vous y en porterai*, I shall bring you some there. *Je ne vous y en porterai point*, I shall bring you none there.

Except however from that rule the pronoun of the first person, *moi*, which in the imperative mood without a negative is placed after *y* and *en*, as, *apportez-y en moi*, bring me some there.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Pronouns possessive.

These pronouns are so denominated, because they imply the possession of some object, or thing, and they always follow the gender and number of the thing possessed, and not of the possessor, as in English. They are twofold, viz. the pronouns possessive *conjunctive*, and the pronouns possessive *relative*. The conjunctive are always joined to the thing, or things possessed, and are expressed in English by *my, thy, his, her, &c.* The relative are never coupled with any substantive, but serve only to recal in the discourse the idea of some thing possessed, already mentioned, or sufficiently understood, and answer in English to the monosyllables *mine, thine, his, yours, &c.*

The

The pronouns possessive conjunctive are as follows,

1. *Person,*

mon, ma, mes,	<i>my.</i>
de mon, de ma, de mes,	<i>of my.</i>
à mon, à ma, à mes,	<i>to my.</i>

2. *Person.*

ton, ta, tes,	<i>thy.</i>
de ton de ta, de tes,	<i>of thy.</i>
à ton, à ta, à tes,	<i>to thy.</i>

3. *Person.*

son, sa, ses,	<i>his, her.</i>
de son, de sa, de ses,	<i>of his, of her.</i>
à son, à sa, à ses,	<i>to his, to her.</i>

The following indicate the possession of things by two or more persons, or objects.

notre

notre, nos	<i>our</i>
votre, vos	<i>your</i>
leur, leurs	<i>their</i>

With respect to this last pronoun *leur*, in order to assign the difference between *leur*, as pronoun personal, and *leur* pronoun possessive; observe, that it is always joined to a verb, when personal, and signifies *to them*. But *leur*, when possessive, is never connected with a verb, but with a noun, and signifies *their*, as *remettez-le à leurs soins*, commit him to their care. On the contrary, in this phrase, *il leur donna la loi*, *leur* is personal and signifies *to them*; *he gave them the law*.

The pronouns possessive *relative*, so styled because they are never joined to their substantives, but only refer to them as already mentioned, are

1. *Masc. Sing.* *Fem. Sing.*

le mien	la mienne	<i>mine</i>
du mien	de la mienne	<i>of mine</i>
au mien	à la mienne	<i>to mine</i>

*M. P.**F. P.*

les miens	les miennes	<i>mine</i>
des miens	des miennes	<i>of mine</i>
aux miens	aux miennes	<i>to mine</i>

2. *M. S.**F. S.*

le tien	la tienne	<i>thine</i>
du tien	de la tienne	<i>of thine</i>
au tien	à la tienne	<i>to thine</i>

*M. P.**F. P.*

les tiens	les tiennes	<i>thine</i>
des tiens	des tiennes	<i>of thine</i>
aux tiens	aux tiennes	<i>to thine</i>

3. *M. S.**F. S.*

le sien	la sienne	<i>his, her, &c.</i> du
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du sien	de la sienne	<i>of his, &c.</i>
au sien	à la sienne	<i>to his, &c.</i>

<i>M. P.</i>	<i>F. P.</i>	
les siens	les siennes	<i>his, her, &c.</i>
aux siens	aux siennes	<i>to his, &c.</i>

We have also three pronouns possessive relative, which denote a possession by two or more.

1. <i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>P.</i>	
le notre	la notre	les notres	<i>ours</i>
du notre	de la notre	des notres	<i>of ours</i>
au notre	à la notre	aux notres	<i>to ours</i>

2. <i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>P.</i>	
le votre	la votre	les vôtres	<i>yours</i>
du votre	de la votre	des vôtres	<i>of yours</i>
du votre	à la votre	aux vôtres	<i>to yours</i>

3. <i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>P.</i>	
le leur	la leur	les leurs	<i>theirs</i>
			du

du leur	de la leur	des leurs	<i>of theirs</i>
au leur	à la leur	aux leurs	<i>to theirs</i> -

As the use of the above pronouns is somewhat intricate, and attended with several difficulties, I shall here present the scholars with some useful observations, supported by the authority of the best French grammarians.

1. Though by the general definition I have given of the pronoun possessive, they indicate the possession of some thing or object, yet as an object inanimate, is not properly susceptible of any possession ; the French in this case often change the pronoun possessive, which answer to *its* in English for their supplying pronoun *en* with an article. Thus if I speak of a house, and intend to say in French that *I don't like its situation*, I shall make use of the supplying pronoun

en,

en, and placing the article before the noun, I express myself thus, *Je n'en aime pas la situation*, I don't like the situation of it. However, the above English sentence, or any such like, may be literally translated without any impropriety, as *Je n'aime pas sa situation*.

2. When a pronoun possessive comes before a noun-substantive, expressing any part of the body, it is changed into a pronoun personal of the same person as the pronoun possessive, and it is put in the oblique case, or dative with an article before the substantive. For instance, if I say, *you have cut my finger*, as the noun *finger* denotes a part of my body, I shall make use of the pronoun personal *to me*, which is in the dative, instead of the pronoun possessive *my*, both of the first person, with the article *le*, and say, *vous m'avez coupé le doigt*, you to me have cut the finger. But

But if the pronoun possessive, that comes before a substantive expressing a part of the body, is of the same person as the agent, or nominative to the verb, then the verb becomes reciprocal by position, and follows the rule of the verbs reciprocal by nature, that is, it takes in its compound tenses the auxiliary verb *être*, to be. Thus if I have cut my finger, a part of my body, I say, *Je me suis coupé le doigt*, I to me have cut the finger. Observe here, that the participle passive of the verbs reciprocal by position is indeclinable, as *coupé* in the foregoing sentence; though it is declinable in the verbs reciprocal by nature, that is, it takes the number and gender of the agent, as, *elle s'est repentie*, she has repented; *ils se sont efforcés*, they have attempted.

Ex-

Exception. The pronoun possessive is left out, and the article takes its place, when the agent, whether expressed by a noun substantive, or a pronoun personal, sufficiently denotes the action. For example in this phrase, *you roll your eyes*, the pronoun personal *you* indicates enough that you don't roll the eyes of another ; therefore the pronoun possessive *your* is needless, and I use only the article, saying, *vous roulez les yeux*, you roll the eyes. In a few instances however, the pronoun possessive must remain to elucidate the sentence more fully, as *Il tomba sur ses jambes*, he fell upon his legs, &c.

3. When a pronoun possessive relative is joined in English to any tense of the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, with the signification of *appartenir*, to belong, it is elegantly suppressed in French, and supplied

plied by a pronoun personal of the same person with the preposition *à*. Thus in this sentence, *that book is mine and not yours*, the word *is*, implying here property, I say in French, *ce livre est à moi, et non pas à vous*, instead of *ce livre est le mien, et non pas le votre*. Here you may observe that the pronouns *moi* and *vous* with the preposition *à* take the place of the pronoun possessive relative *mien, mienne*.

A R T I C L E III.

Of the Pronouns demonstrative.

It is readily conceived by the appellation of these pronouns, that they serve to particularize and specify the persons or objects, as if pointed at by the finger. Before I proceed to illustrate their difference-

ferent use, it is proper to divide them into four classes, viz. pronouns *demonstrative conjunctive*, *demonstrative relative*, *demonstrative absolute* and *demonstrative neutral*. If this division is not to be found in the grammarians, however it is intended to explain with more exactness and perspicuity the nature and functions of the said pronouns.

1. *Pronouns Demonstrative Conjunctive.*

<i>M. S.</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	
ce, cet	cette	<i>this, that</i>
de ce, de cet	de cette	<i>of this, that</i>
à ce, à cet	à cette	<i>to this, that</i>

M. & F. Plur.

ces,	<i>these, those</i>
de ces	<i>of these, those</i>
à ces,	<i>to these, those</i>

The

The said pronouns are always joined to the nouns they demonstrate, or point at, and follow their gender and number, as *ce roi*, this king ; *cet homme*, that man ; *cette province*, this province ; *ces triomphes*, these triumphs : *ce*, *cet* are both of the masculine gender. *Ce* is used before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant, as *ce motif*, this motive. But a substantive masculine beginning with a vowel requires *cet* before it, as *cet empire*, that empire.

Ce is also used without variation before any tense of the verb *être*, to be, followed by a noun substantive, or a pronoun, but never when followed by an adjective, as, *ce fut Rome qui subjuguale monde*, it was Rome that subdued the world ; but you cannot say, *ce fut admirable*, it was admirable.

2. *Pronouns Demonstrative Relative.*

M. S.

F. S.

celui	<i>he, that</i>		celle	<i>she, that</i>
de celui	<i>of him, that</i>		de celle	<i>of her, that</i>
à celui	<i>to him, that</i>		à celle	<i>to her, that</i>

M. P

.F. P.

ceux	celles	<i>they, those</i>
de ceux	de celles	<i>of those</i>
à ceux	à celles	<i>to those</i>

These pronouns are never joined to any noun substantive, but always to a pronoun relative, or to a noun in the second state, or genitive. Thus you could not say *ceux livres*, those books. But you speak with propriety if you express yourself thus, *ceux qui sont sages*, those that are wise : *ceux d'Angleterre*, those of England, &c.

3. Pro-

3. *Pronouns Demonstrative absolute.*

They serve to determinate and specify the object in such an absolute manner, that they have no need to be joined to any word whatever, and this determination is produced by the simple addition of these little particles *ci* and *là* to the pronouns demonstrative relative, as *ceux-ci*, these, *ceux-là*, those, in both number and gender, and the three states, or cases. *Ci* added to *ceux* signifies some objects at hand. But *là* joined to *ceux* expresses remote ones.

4. *Pronouns Demonstrative Neutral.*

They are only two, *ceci*, this, and *cela*, that, without a plural number. Besides they have no relation to any substantive whatever, but to the single idea expressed by the word *chose* a thing. This

is

is the reason why they may be properly styled neutral. They are used and declined in all the cases.

Before I proceed farther, I think, that a general observation upon the double signification of the English pronouns, *he, she, they, il, elle, ils, & elles*, will not be deemed unnecessary. They are sometimes pronouns personal, and sometimes pronouns demonstrative relative. Therefore, when any of them is joined to a verb, it is a pronoun personal, expressed in French, by *il, he; elle, she; ils* and *elles, they*. But when they are immediately followed by the pronouns relative, or demonstrative, *who, whom, which, that*, they become pronouns demonstrative relative, and are rendered in French by *celui, celle, ceux, celles*, as *celui qui sert sa patrie*, he that serves his country.

There are two other pronouns, which may be called irregular, viz. *ce qui* and *ce que*, what, because they consist of *ce*, pronoun demonstrative, and *qui* and *que*, pronouns relative. To have a right idea of their use and application, we must know the nature and signification of the English word *what*, that answers to it. *What*, in the beginning of a sentence, is sometimes the agent, or nominative to the next verb, used affirmatively, as, *what comforts me*, *ce qui me console*. Sometimes *what* is the object in the accusative in any part of the sentence, as *what I think is that you deceive me*, *ce que je pense, c'est que vous me trompez* : *do you know what I said to him*, *savez-vous ce que je lui dis* ? But to prevent all errors, when *what* is to be rendered into French, let it be remembered only that this monosyllable *what* is *ce qui*, when agent, and *ce que* when object.

ject. *What* before a verb used interrogatively is rendered in French by *que*, as *what are you doing ?* *que faites vous ?* *What*, as an interrogative without a verb expressed, though always understood, is *quoi*, which is declined, like other pronouns, by three cases, but without plural number.

quoi ?	<i>what ?</i>
de quoi ?	<i>of what ?</i>
à quoi ?	<i>to what ?</i>

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Pronouns relative.

The pronouns relative, or determinative, are words, the office of which in the discourse is to recal the idea of a noun substantive in a particular and definite

finite manner, and to restrain and fix the signification of the nouns or pronouns they relate to. The pronouns relative are as follows.

qui	——	who, that, which.
de qui, dont	—	of whom, of which, whose,
à qui	——	to whom.
Lequel, laquelle, les- quels, lesquelles	—	} which.
duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles		} of which.
auquel, à laquelle, auxquels, auxquelles		} to which,
quoi (already declined)		what.

Observations. I. *Qui*, when in the first case, or nominative, relates to persons or things inanimate for both genders and numbers. *De qui*, *of whom*, *à qui*, *to whom*, in the oblique case, refer to persons only, and never to objects irrational, or inanimate. Thus it is improper to say, *la ville de qui je parle*; but *dont je parle*, or *de laquelle je parle*; the
city

city I am speaking of, &c. *Que* is equally applied to persons, or inanimate things, when governed by a verb, for both genders and numbers. Examples. *Le principe que j'examine*, the principle I examine. *Les méchans que j'abhorre*, the wicked that I abhor. *La déesse que je contemple*, the goddess I contemplate. *Qui* after a proposition, or joined to a verb used interrogatively, is applied to persons only, and never to things inanimate, as *la personne en qui je me confie*, the person I confide in. *Qui croyez-vous le plus sage ?* whom do you think the wisest ? But it is quite against the rules of the grammar to say, *la chambre dans qui il étoit*, instead of *dans laquelle* ; the room he was in : or if speaking of two houses, you ask, *qui est la plus belle*, instead of *laquelle*, which is the finest.

2. The pronoun *dont*, which is in the second case, or genitive, relates indiscriminately to persons or things inanimate, in both genders and numbers, as *les Angloises, dont on admire la beauté* ; the English ladies, whose beauty is admired. *Ces montagnes, dont le sommet se perd dans les nues* ; those mountains, the summit of which is lost in the clouds. *Ce grand Roi, dont on loue la sagesse* ; that great King, whose wisdom is praised.

3. *Lequel, laquelle, lesquels, &c.* are applied both to persons and objects inanimate, taking the number and gender of their noun substantive, as *cet ami duquel il prit tant de soin*, that friend, whom he took so much care of. *La république, à laquelle Caton étoit si attaché* ; the republic, to which Cato was so strongly attached. *La nymphe Eucharis, de laquelle Fenelon a fait un si touchant portrait* ; the nymph

nymph Eucharis, of whom Fenelon has drawn such a moving picture.

There are some cases which absolutely require that you should make use of *lequel*, *laquelle*, &c. in preference to *qui*, even in relation to persons, especially when in a sentence there are two substantives of different genders, connected with one single pronoun relative for both. Then the pronouns *lequel*, *laquelle*, &c. necessarily following the gender of their proper substantives, leave no room for amphibology, or ambiguity of sense, and ascertain the meaning of the phrase without any equivocation. For instance, if I say in English, *the mother of Tiberius Gracchus, who by ambition brought so many calamities upon the republic*; it is evident that the pronoun relative *who* may be equally applied both to Tiberius Gracchus, or to his mother. But to prevent all obscurity we say in French,

le

la mere de Tiberius Gracchus, laquelle par ambition causa tant de maux à la republique, instead of *la mere de T. Gracchus, qui par ambition, &c.* For as the French relative *qui* serves for both genders, it is doubtful whether I arraign the conduct of the mother, or that of her son. But the relative *laquelle* immediately determines to whom I design to impute the calamities of Rome.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Pronouns interrogative.

The said pronouns serve to ask questions. I shall begin first by the following, which is the only one absolutely interrogative, as it has no relation with any noun mentioned before. It is declined thus :

M. S.

<i>M. S.</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	<i>M. P.</i>	<i>F. P.</i>	
quel	quelle	quels	quelles	<i>what.</i>
de quel	de quelle	de quels	de quelles	<i>of what.</i>
à quel	à quelle	aux quels	aux quelles	<i>to what.</i>

Sometimes these pronouns are used as an epiphonema to express our admiration, or surprise.

General Observations. 1. The pronoun *qui*, taken interrogatively, is always in the nominative, and comes before a verb, as *qui le dit ?* who says so ? *qui vous a frappé ?* who has struck you ? *qui a bâti les fameux murs de Babilone ?* who has built the famous wall of Babylon ? This pronoun interrogative can never be joined to a noun. The pronoun relative *que* refers to the object of an action with regard to things inanimate, as, *que fit Catilina après la découverte de la conjuration ?* What did Catiline after the discovery of his conspiracy ?

cy ? As for *dont*, it has been already observed, that it is never used in asking questions.

2. *Lequel laquelle*, &c. taken interrogatively, are never joined to any noun substantive, though when used in other cases, they follow the gender and number of the noun, to which they are supposed to relate. Thus this sentence for example is vicious, *lequel Roi d'Etrurie protegea Tarquin le superbe*? what king of Etruria protected Tarquinius the proud? but we say, *quel roi d'Etrurie* &c. However, I have just observed that *lequel laquelle*, &c. in other cases are used with propriety, and take the number and gender of the noun, to which they naturally relate, as *duquel parlez-vous*? which are you speaking of? *auquel voulez-vous vous adresser*? to which do you intend to apply?

3. *Quel* *quelle*, &c. must always be joined to a noun substantive either immediate or otherwise, and follow its gender and number, as *quel* *general* *gagna la bataille de Fontenoi* ? What general did gain the battle of Fontenoy ? *Quelle* *reine d'Angleterre humilia Louis XIV* ? What queen of England did humble Lewis XIV ? *Quelles femmes sont plus aimables que les Angloises* ? What women are more amiable than the English ladies, &c. *Quelle fut la cause de sa perte* ? What was the cause of his ruin ?

4. *Quoi* is never joined to any word. In the oblique cases it is always followed by a verb expressed, or understood, as *de quoi vous mêlez vous* ? What are you meddling about ? *à quoi rêvez-vous* ? what are you musing about ?

5. *Que*, when pronoun interrogative, is always the first word of a sentence,
and

and followed by a verb, as *que voulez-vous ?* What do you want ?

As the manner of expressing an interrogation in French is very different from the English idiom, it will not be amiss to subjoin here another remark, which, trivial as it may appear, seems necessary to prevent some errors, which the learner is very apt to fall into. I say therefore, that in an interrogative sentence, if the object, or accusative, is expressed before the verb, as either a pronoun by itself, or a pronoun joined to a substantive, the object, or accusative, is placed the first, and is immediately followed by the verb, when in its simple tenses, and after it by the nominative. For example, *Que faites vous ?* What are you doing ? *Que dit votre frere ?* What says your brother ? *Que vites-vous ?* What did you see ? But if
the

the verb is in any of its compound tenses, the subject or nominative, comes after the verb auxiliary to the participle, as *quel crime a commis l'homme ?* what crime has the man committed ? When the subject, or nominative, is placed before the verb, and this verb is followed by the object, or accusative, if the subject is expressed by a noun substantive, the verb takes immediately after it a pronoun personal of the same gender and number as the noun, or nouns expressing the subject, as *le jardinier travaille-t'il dans le jardin ?* Does the gardener work in the garden ? *Votre sœur a-t'elle fait sa traduction ?* has your sister made her translation ?

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Pronouns indeterminate, or indefinite.

These pronouns are so denominated, because they express their object in a vague and indeterminate manner. The grammarians don't agree about their number and properties. But to throw some light upon this subject, which has seldom been sufficiently understood, I shall present the scholar with some observations equally sufficient and necessary. Among the pronouns indeterminate, commonly mentioned as such by the grammarians, there are, 1. Some to which this denomination is properly applied. 2. Others are mere adjectives, because they are never used without a
sub-

substantive. 3. The rest are both pronouns and adjectives. This naturally constitutes three classes into which they may be all divided. In the first are placed the following, *chacun, personne, quelqu'un, quiconque, autrui, rien, l'un l'autre &c.* In the second, *chaque, certain, quelque, &c.* In the third, *aucun, nul, pas un, autre, plusieurs, tout, même, tel, &c.*

Particular Observations.

1. *Chacun*, in the feminine gender *chacune*, signifies *each*, and has no plural number: it is declined according to the nature of its substantive, which, when expressed, must always be in the second case; or genitive, with the article indefinite, as, *chacun de ses traits, each of her features.* *Chacun* is often used without a substantive, as, *chacun vous méprise, every one despises you.* We used

sed formerly to say *un chacun* : but this expression is now confined amongst the lowest plebeians.

2. *Personne*, when taken for *nobody*, has a negative before the verb, as, *personne ne le plaint*, *nobody* pities him. *Personne* without a negative is used to express a doubt, or to ask questions, as, *j'ai de la peine à croire que jamais personne ait pense le contraire* ; I hardly imagine *any one* ever thought to the contrary. *Y a-t'il quelque personne qui puisse lire l'histoire des grands hommes de l'antiquité sans se sentir élever l'ame ?* Is there *any one* who can read the history of the great men of antiquity without his soul being elevated at the recital ?

3. *Quelqu'un*, in the feminine gender *quelqu'une*, taken in general for *somebody*, is employed in all its cases and both
num-

numbers ; as, *quelqu'un a dit que les rois avoient des flatteurs, et rarement des amis ; Somebody has said that kings have flatterers, and seldom any friends.* When *quelqu'un* is used to express an indefinite part of a number, it is sometimes joined with the genitive of the noun it relates to, as, *quelques-uns des Empereurs Romains n'ont ils pas deshonoré l'humanité ? Have not some of the Roman Emperors disgraced humanity ?*

4. *Quiconque* (whoever, whosoever, any one) is of the masculine gender, and has no plural number : it is declined like other pronouns, *quiconque, de quiconque, à quiconque.* Ex. *Quiconque connoit le vrai sistême de la nature ne peut pas éloe athée ; whoever knows the true system of nature cannot be an atheist. Quiconque lit l'histoire y voit le tableau des crimes et des erreurs des hommes : whoever reads*

reads history sees a picture of the crimes and errors of mankind. *L'ingrat est toujours prêt à faire du mal à quiconque lui a fait du bien* ; an ungrateful man is always ready to injure *any one* who has obliged him.

5. *Autrui* (others) like *quiconque*, is never applied but to persons ; it has in general a plural signification, though only used in the singular number and oblique cases. Ex. *Les gens de loix vivent des satti^{ces} d'autrui* ; Lawyers live by the folly of others. *Ne faites pas de mal à autrui* ; don't injure others.

6. *Rien* (nothing) taken for a pronoun indeterminate, is never declined in the plural number. Ex. *Il n'y a rien de plus aimable, ni de plus nécessaire que la vertu* ; nothing is more amiable, or necessary than virtue. *Rien n'est plus tiran-*
ran-

rannique que la mode ; nothing is more tyrannical than fashion. Sometimes rien is a substantive, and then declined accordingly, as un rien, d'un rien, &c. Le rien, du rien, &c.

7. *L'un-l'autre* (one another) indicates the reciprocal action of two objects, and is declined in both numbers, as *l'un l'autre, l'un de l'autre, l'un à l'autre, les uns les autres, &c.* Ex. *Marc-Antoine et Cicéron se haïssoient l'un l'autre ;* Mark Anthony and Cicero hated *one another*. Sometimes *l'un* is separated from *l'autre* in a sentence, as *Caton et Cicéron étoient de grands hommes, mais l'un servoit sa patrie par vertu, l'autre par vanité ;* Cato and Cicero were both great men, but *one* served his country from a principle of virtue, the *other* out of vanity. *L'un et l'autre, &c.* has a different signification, as it refers to some objects already

ready

ready mentioned, as *Pierre le grand* et *Châles XII.* ont *etonne l'Europe*; on *craignoit l'un et l'autre*; Peter the Great and Charles XII. have astonished Europe, and they were *both* feared. The French use also *ni l'un ni l'autre*, which is declined in both genders and numbers, as, *Je n'aime ni l'un ni l'autre*; I love neither one, nor the other, &c.

Adjectives erroneously called Pronouns indeterminate.

1. *Chaque* (each) without a plural number, is derived from *chacun*, and equally applied to a person or to a thing separately considered. It is of both genders and never used without a substantive. Ex. *Chaque jolie femme se croit une Venus*; every pretty woman thinks herself to be a Venus. *Chaque petit grammairien se regarde comme un grand homme*; every

every insignificant grammarian looks upon himself as a great man.

2. *Certain* (a certain, some, &c.) is declined in both genders and numbers, and sometimes with the word *un, une*, a, one. Ex. *Certain auteur a placé l'enfer dans le soleil* ; a certain author has placed hell in the sun. *Il y a certaines personnes qui sont incapables d'une action généreuse* ; there are some persons who are incapable of a generous action. *J'en parle de science certaine* ; I speak from my certain knowledge.

10. *Quelque* takes both numbers, but remains the same in the masculine and feminine genders. In the singular number it signifies a certain (person) as, *quelque historien a dit* ; a certain historian has said. But in the plural number it signifies some, as, *quelques anciens philosophes*
ont

ont prétendu que les cieux étoient faits de cristal ; some ancient philosophers pretended that the skies were made of crystal. When *quelque* denotes the quantity, or quality indefinite of things, or objects, then it has quite a different signification, such as *howsoever, whatever, &c.* in which case it takes the plural number before an adjective plural followed by its substantive, as *quelques pertes qu'ils aient essuyées, whatever losses they have sustained.* But if *quelque* is not followed by a substantive, it must be placed in the singular number, as, *quelque bons qu'ils soient ; how good soever they be.* Observe, that in both the aforesaid examples, the particle *que* is placed before the verb that follows *quelque* ; which is an essential rule never to be deviated from in such like sentences. *Quelque*, immediately followed by a verb, is divided into two monosyllables, *quel* and *que*,
the

the first of which is declined in both genders and numbers, whereas the second is indeclinable. Ex. *Quel que fut son pouvoir ; whatever was his power. Quelles que soient ses fautes, il mérite compassion ; whatever his faults may be, he deserves to be pitied.*

Words which are sometimes pronouns indeterminate, and sometimes adjectives.

1. *Aucun, aucune*, (none, any one) is never properly employed but in the singular number, and refers to persons, or things, already mentioned. For instance, if you speak of some persons, in whose company you have been accidentally engaged, you will say, *Je ne connois aucun de ces messieurs ; I know none of these gentlemen.* Sometimes *aucun* is used without a negation, as, *De tous les rois de l'Europe, y en a-t'il aucun qui gouverne avec plus de sagesse que George III?*

Of

Of all the kings of Europe, is there *any one* who governs with more wisdom than George III ? Hitherto I have considered *aucun* as a pronoun : but it is also sometimes an adjective, as, *il n'a besoin d'aucun secours* ; he wants no assistance.

2. *Nul* has properly the same signification as *aucun*, though it don't always refer to the persons, or objects, before mentioned. Ex. *Nul ne sait quel fut l'issue de cette affaire* ; nobody knows what was the result of that affair. *Nul*, taken adjectively, signifies sometimes a nullity, as, *Quand Catilina jura de detruire sa patrie, son sermont étoit nul de droit* ; when Cataline swore to destroy his country, his oath was *ex jure null* and void. *Nul*, as an adjective, may also be coupled with a substantive, as *nul homme ne l'a vu* ; no man has seen it.

3. *Pas un*, in the feminine gender *pas une*, is in general used in the same sense, and according to the same rules as *aucun*. Ex. *Il n'y a pas d'étude plus agreeable ni plus utile que celle de l'histoire* ; there is no study more agreeable, or useful than history.

4. *Autre* (another) is sometime a pronoun, as, *Un autre vous a déjà dit combien je vous estime* ; another has already told you how much I esteem you. Sometimes an adjective, as, *un autre monstre succéda à Tibère* ; another monster succeeded Tiberius. In some cases *autre* implies a difference, as, *La chose est tout autre que vous ne la dites* ; the thing is quite different from what you say.

5. *Plusieurs* (several, many) is always in the plural number, and applied to

both genders. When used without a substantive, it is a pronoun, as, *plusieurs doutent de la catastrophe de Belisaire* ; many doubt of the catastrophe of Belisarius. *Plusieurs* is an adjective in the following, or any similar sentence ; *Plusieurs nations barbares ont renversé l'empire Romain* ; several barbarous nations have overthrown the Roman empire.

6. *Tout* (every, all, &c.) taken as a pronoun, and used without a substantive expressed, is generally placed in the singular number, as, *tout est perdu* ; every thing is lost : *tout* is however sometimes employed in the plural number, as, *David a jugé les hommes, ils sont tous menteurs* ; David has judged men, they are all lyars. *Tout*, when it signifies the whole, all, is an adjective, in which case it takes sometimes an article, and sometimes not, as, *tout Londres* ; all London.

Tout

Tout le monde ; all the world. Besides *tout* signifies *though*, as, *tout riche qu'il est on le méprise* ; *though* he is rich, they despise him. *Tout* is frequently used for *chaque*, as, *tout homme est condamné à mourir* ; *every man* is condemned to die : *tous les mois* ; *every month*. It is also sometimes employed as an adverb, and signifies *intirely*, *quite*, &c. as, *Il est tout occupé de ses deffiens* ; he is *entirely* taken up with his designs. *Elle est toute petrie de graces*, she is *wholly* made up of graces.

7. *Même*, when pronoun indeterminate, answers to the English word *self*, as, *Je me blâme moi-même* ; I blame *myself*. Sometimes it signifies *the same*, as *c'est le même* ; it is *the same*. *Même*, when adjective, in some cases implies excellence, as, *c'est la beauté même* : she is beauty *itself*. Sometimes it denotes

iden-

identity, as, *c'est le même héros qui conquiert l'Asie* ; he is the same hero who conquered Asia. It signifies likewise purity, as *les mœurs de notre tems ne sont pas les mêmes que celles d'autrefois*, the manners of our times are not the same as those of former ages. It occurs frequently that *même* is a meer adverb, without any reference to any word expressed, or understood ; in which case it has the signification of *even*. Ex. *Notre religion est non seulement sainte, mais on prouve même qu'elle est nécessaire au genre humain* ; our religion is not only holy, but it is even proved to be necessary to mankind.

8. *Tel*, in the feminine gender *telle*, when pronoun sometimes signifies *such a one*. In some cases it supplies the pronoun *celui qui* ; as, *Tel parle arrogamment d'un ouvrage de génie, qui souvent n'est pas capable d'en sentir les beautés* ; he who speaks

speaks arrogantly of a work of genius, is often incapable to perceive its beauties. *Tel*, taken adjectively, denotes a comparison in a general and indefinite sense. Ex. *Cet homme que vous m'aviez vanté, n'est pas tel que je me l'imaginois*; that man whom you praised so much, is not such as I thought him to be. *Le grand et vertueux Marc-Aurele n'auroit pas du laisser l'empire à un monstre tel que Commode*; the great and virtuous Marcus Aurelius should not have left the empire to a monster like Commodus.

There is another sort of pronouns, viz. *on*, which may be stiled indeterminate, and is very frequently used in the French language. As it is attended with some difficulties, I shall enter here into some particulars concerning its office and disposition in the French phrase. *On* signifies in English *one, they, people, we, it,*

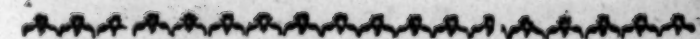
it &c. The most general way to English it is to change the verb active that follows it into a passive. For instance, if I propose to translate this sentence, *On les punit assez en les méprisant*, I shall say, *they are punished enough by being despised*. Here it may be observed that the verb active *punit* is made passive by the English verb *are* and the participle *punished*. For, properly speaking, there are no verbs passive either in French, or English ; but a sort of passive is formed by the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, joined to the participle of any other. Sometimes *on* is expressed in English by *it*, as, *On croit que Scipion prétendoit avoir un commerce particulier avec les Dieux* ; it is thought that Scipio pretended a peculiar intercourse with the gods. It is needless to observe that this *artificial* passive (if I may be allowed the expression) must be

be used in the same mood and tense as the French verb active.

There is an idiom very frequent and elegant in the French language, that deserves a peculiar notice ; I mean *on doit*, which literally signifies *one ought*, but it is understood in another sense. Thus this sentence, *on doit demain donner bataille*, cannot be englished with propriety by saying, *one ought to give battle to-morrow* : but you must say, *a battle is to be given* (or rather *fought*) *to-morrow*. The verb *doit*, the infinite of which is *devoir*, taken in the above sense, is conjugated through all the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods, as, *on doit*, *on devoit*, *on dut*, *on a dû*, *on auroit dû*, &c. Ex. *On devoit alors sacrer le jeune roi* ; the young king was then to be crowned. *Malgré l'apostasie de l'Empereur Julien, on auroit dû respecter ses vertus* ;

tus ; notwithstanding the apostacy of the Emperor Julian, his virtues should have been respected. Finally it must be generally observed, that the passive is commonly expressed by *on* before an active verb in the third person singular of every tense. Ex. *On adoroit le chien Auubis en Egypte* ; the dog Auubis was adored in Egypt. *On a vu des hommes d'état grands politiques, mais rarement honnêtes gens* ; statesmen have been seen that were great politicians, but seldom honest men.

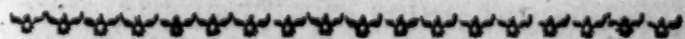
N. B. I have omitted some other pretended pronouns indeterminate, such as, *qui que ce soit, quoique ce soit, &c.* But it is obvious that they are a strange compound of a verb and various pronouns, and consequently idioms, which may more easily be learned by practice.



OF THE

F R E N C H

PARTICIPLES.



THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILL.
PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 N. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.
1914

OF THE
FRENCH PARTICIPLES.

THE Participles are properly adjectives, so denominated because they partake of the nature both of the verb and adjective, that is, they have the signification, the government, &c. of the verb, whilst on the other hand they are joined, or they relate to a substantive, some qualities of which they express, as adjectives. There are two participles, viz. the *Active* and the *Passive*.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Participle Active.

The Participle I am going to treat of, is stiled *active*, because it specifies the
sub-

subject as producing, or having produced an action. In the first case it consists of a single word ending in *ant*, as *donnant*, giving. In the second it consists of two, as *ayant donné*, having given. Though the neuter verbs don't express any action, however their participle is also called active, only for the sake of the same termination, as *dormant*, sleeping, &c. The participle active is generally indeclinable, being always applied without any variation to both genders and numbers, as, *un homme lisant, une femme grondant, des peuples souffrant*; a man reading, a woman scolding, people suffering. It is to be observed, that this participle in *ant* is most commonly expressed by a pronoun relative followed by a verb, as, *un homme qui parle, une femme qui gronde, des peuples qui souffrent*, &c.

There

There are some participles active which are used like simple adjectives, and are consequently declinable : the grammarians call them *verbal adjectives*. Ex. *Une repartie piquante*, a smart repartee ; *une eau coulante*, running water ; *des mains tremblantes*, trembling hands.

There is an essential difference between these verbal adjectives, and the true participle active, which difference may be distinguished by the means of the verb *être*, to be. I mean that a verbal adjective may immediately follow the verb *être*, whilst a real participle active cannot : for instance, in this phrase, *cet homme est étonnant* (that man is astonishing) the word *étonnant* is a verbal adjective, because it follows immediately and with propriety a tense of the verb *être*. But I could not say, *cet homme est mangeant, jouant, pleurant*, &c. that man is eating, playing, weeping, &c.

As the *gerund* is entirely like the participle active by its termination, for it also ends in *ant*, some few remarks upon this subject seems to be useful and necessary. By the *gerund* is understood a peculiar acceptation of a secondary verb which expresses a short action, or circumstance subordinate to the verb principal. Ex. *Il lui témoigna son mépris en ricanant* ; he shewed his contempt by sneering. The principal verb in this sentence is *témoigna* ; the secondary is *ricaner*, to sneer, made a ground by the preposition *en*. However this preposition is not always expressed, but sometimes only understood. Ex. *Alcibiade, partant pour la Sicile, viola la religion de son pays* ; that is, *Alcibiade en partant*, &c. Alcibiades, at his setting out for Sicily, violated the religion of his country. *Cesar, voyant la statue d'Alexandre se mit à pleurer, parce qu'il n'avoit encore rien fait*
de

de grand ; that is, *Cesar en voyant la statue*, &c. Cesar, seeing the statue of Alexander began to shed tears, because he had not yet performed any great action.

Note, That the gerund is always absolutely indeclinable. But let us now consider how it differs from a participle active. Suppose this sentence, *J'ai vu le roi allant à la comédie* ; then change it by saying, *J'ai vu le roi en allant à la comédie*. In the first the word *allant* is a participle active, and the sense is, *I have seen the king, as he was going to the play* : whereas in the second *en allant* is a gerund, and signifies, when I was going to the play. Thus when a gerund is not accompanied by its usual preposition *en*, however it is easily discerned by mentally adding it to the sentence, in which case the sense is totally altered.

Al-

Although the participle active is called present by the generality of grammarians, nevertheless it may express a time past as well as present, because it always relates to the tense of its verb. For instance, *Henri IV. voyant les horreurs qui accompagnoient le siege de Paris le leva et se retira.* Henry IV. seeing the horrors that attended the siege of Paris raised it and retired. Here the participle active *voyant*, seeing, refers to the time of the famous siege of Paris.

The participle active, as I have hinted before, has a preterit, compound of the participle active of the verbs *avoir*, or *etre*, with the participle passive of the principal verb, as, *ayant porté*, having carried. Ex. *Felton, ayant apperçu le duc de Buckingham, penetra dans la seuë qui l'environnoit, et le poignarda.* Felton having perceived the duke of Buckingham,

ham, made his way through the surrounding croud and stabbed him. In this sentence the participle active *ayant apperçu*, having perceived, is in the preterit. This participle has even a future consisting of the participle *devant* from the verb *devoir*, which is placed immediately before the infinitive of the verb, as *devant partir*, about to set out.

A R T I C L E II.

Of the Participle Passive.

The participle passive expresses in general the action of the verb as performed, and is declinable. Though it is called passive, it has not always however a signification passive, as may be seen in the compound tenses of verbs, which are formed by the auxiliaries *avoir*, or *être*. For instance, if I say, *J'ai pris*,
I have

I have taken, the participle *pris* joined to *j'ai* has a signification merely active. The same may be said of the compound tenses of verbs formed by the auxiliary verb *être*, as *il est venu*, he is come.

As the participles passive are not always declinable, and for that reason sometimes very intricate, I shall endeavour to present this subject in the clearest point of view.

1. The participles passive are commonly indeclinable, when placed after the auxiliary verb *avoir*. Ex. *les Anglois ont toujours brillé dans l'art de la guerre*; the English have always shone in the art of war. In this phrase the participle passive *brillé* is in the singular number, though the nominative be in the plural.

2. The

2. The same participle is declinable, when one of these four pronouns *le, la, les, que*, put into the accusative, comes before the participle joined to the auxiliary verb *avoir*. Ex. *L'action que vous avez faite*; the action you have done. Here the pronoun *que* is in the accusative, and being placed before the participle *faite*, which is joined to the auxiliary *avez*, the said participle requires necessarily the feminine gender, to agree with its substantive *action*.

The same may be said of the two following examples with the pronoun *le* and *les*. *C'est une belle femme, je l'ai vue*; she is a fine woman, I have seen her. *Ces leçons étoient excellentes, mais il les a négligées*; these lessons were excellent, but he has neglected them.

Tous

Thus to generalise the above rule, observe that the participle passive following any tense of the verb *avoir* is declinable, when preceded by its government. Here follows one more example with the analysis of its construction. *J'ai lu la savante dissertation, que vous avez composée, sur la vie privée des Romains;* I have read the learned dissertation which you have composed upon the private life of the Romans. Here the participle *composée* is declined, and put in the feminine gender, because it follows its government *que*, which relates to *dissertation* a substantive feminine.

3. When a verb comes before its nominative, then the participle passive, though preceded by its government, becomes again indeclinable.

Ex

Ex. *Imitez les vertus qu'ont cultivé vos ancêtres.*

Imitate the virtues which your ancestors have cultivated.

In this sentence, the word *ancêtres* is nominative to the verb, which comes before it, and the participle passive *cultivé* is not declined for that very reason. But if the nominative preceded the verb, you should say, *Imitez les vertus que vos ancêtres ont cultivées*, in which case the participle is declined.

4. The participles following the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, taken simply as a verb substantive, are always declined ; as *Cléopâtre dans sa fuite fut suivie par Marc-Antoine*. Cleopatra in her flight was followed by Mark-Anthony. *L'armée d'Annibal fut battue à Zama*. The army of Annibal was defeated at Zama. *Les*

Je-

Jésuites ont été chassés de la Chine dans le dernier Siècle. The Jesuits have been expelled from China in the last century.

In the foregoing examples the participles *suivie*, *batue* and *chassés* are declined, because they follow the verb *être*, taken as a verb substantive.

5. The participle passive is indeclinable, when followed by an infinitive simple, that is, which is not attended by any particle ; as, *les malheureux que j'ai vu souffrir* ; the wretches I have seen suffer. *Les fameuses pyramides que les Rois d'Egypte ont fait bâtir* ; the famous pyramids which the Kings of Egypt have caused to be erected. *Les vertus de la Reine, que j'ai plusieurs fois entendu louer* ; the virtues of the Queen which several times I have heard praised. In those examples the participles *vu*, *fait*, and *entendu*

tendu are not declined, because they are followed by an infinitive simple.

But if the infinitive is not simple, that is, when it is attended by a preposition, then the participle is declinable, as *Cesar les a forcés de céder à sa fortune*; Cesar forced them to submit to his fortune. *Marie, cette reine infortunée qu'Elizabeth avoit condamnée à périr sur un échafaud*; Mary, that unfortunate Queen, whom Elizabeth had condemned to die upon a scaffold. *Cette nombreuse armée de Moscovites que les Suedois ont obligée de mettre bas les armes*; that numerous army of Muscovites, whom the Swedes compelled to lay down their arms. In these sentences the participles *forcés*, *condamnée* and *obligée* are declined. However this rule is perhaps liable to some nice exceptions supported by the authority of some

some eminent writers, and neglected by others.

6. After a verb reciprocal in its compound tenses, the government of which is a pronoun personal in the dative, the participle passive is indeclinable ; as, *elles se sont donné la peine de me venir voir* ; they took the trouble to come and see me. *Nous nous sommes fait un plaisir de vous obliger* ; we had the pleasure to oblige you. *Vous vous êtes juré une foi réciproque* ; you have sworn to one another a reciprocal faith. In these instances the pronouns *se*, *nous* and *vous* are in the dative, and signify *à soi* ; *à nous*, *à vous*, for which reason, the participles *donné fait* and *juré* are not declined.

7. *Pu*, participle of the verb *pouvoir*, to be able, is always indeclinable : and
the

the same may be said generally of *voulu* and *dû*, participles of the verbs *vouloir*, to be willing, and *devoir*, to owe, because the said-verbs are always followed by another verb expressed, or understood. For instance, *il m'a dit toutes les raisons qu'il a pu*, that is, *qu'il a pu dire*; he told me all the reasons he could. *Il a fait toutes les démarches qu'il a voulu*, i. e. *qu'il a voulu faire*; he took all the steps he had a mind to. *Le roi s'est comporté dans cette affaire comme il a dû*; that is, *comme il a dû se comporter*; the king behaved in this affair as he ought. Observe here, that the English make use of the same idiom.

8. When in the same sentence the participle is followed by the pronouns relative *que*, or *qui*, then it is also indeclinable. Ex. *La femme qu'il a jugé que j'aimois*; the lady whom he thought I

H

was

was in love with. *Ces forfaits qu'ils ont prétendu que j'approuvois* ; those crimes which they pretended I approved of. *Les philosophes que j'ai trouvé qui étoient de mon sentiment* : the philosophers whom I have found to be of my opinion. *Les passages de Milton, que j'ai observé qui lui plaisoient le plus* ; the passages in Milton, which I observed pleased him most. In all these examples the participles *jugé, prétendu, trouvé, and observé* are not declined.

9. If a participle passive joined to the auxiliary verb *avoir* to have, forms an impersonal verb, then the said participle is also indeclinable, as, *la chaleur qu'il a fait* ; the hot weather that we had.

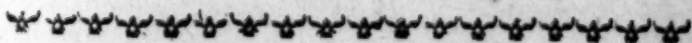


A P P E N D I X

OF THE

F R E N C H

PRONUNCIATION.



THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900

A P P E N D I X.

O B S E R V A T I O N S

UPON THE

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

P Ronunciation in general is the mode of expressing *vivâ voce* the words of a language distinctly and properly.

The French have six vowels, viz.

a, e, i, o, u, y.

Sounded in English like

aw, ai, ea, oh, ue, ee.

The

The Consonants are nineteen.

B, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r,
s, t, v, x, z.

Pronounced in English,

b, cey, dey, eff, gey, ash, jay, kaw, ell,
em, en, pey, qu, err, efs, tey, vey, ix,
egreck, zed.

The vowels are letters which express a singular sound, sometimes pronounced long, and sometimes short. The consonants cannot be expressed without the sound of a vowel.

General Remarks.

French Sounds.

au, eau

ê, with a circumflex

es, in monosyllables ,

In English.

oh.

aye.

aye.

ois,

ois, oit, oient, the imperf. of verbs. *aye.*

ai *ay.*

et *ay.*

é *ay.*

eai *ay.*

ei *ay.*

er, when not followed by a vowel. *ay.*

ez, in the same circumstance . *ay.*

<i>aim</i>	}		ang.
<i>eim, ein</i>			
<i>ien</i>			
<i>im, in</i>			

<i>em, en</i>	}		ang.
<i>am, an</i>			

oi, oy, sound sometimes like . *why.*

and sometimes like . *aye.*

oir, like the first syllable in . *warrior.*

oui, ui, nearly like . *we.*

ou, *oo.*

ph, *f.*

th, *t.*

ch, *sh.*

qu, k.

d, final before a vowel t.

g, before *n* is not founded, but takes
the sound of an *i*.

m, or *n*, at the end of a word, are only
half articulated by a nasal sound. *M*
final sound like *n*, few proper names
excepted.

n, before a vowel is generally founded
twice, except at the end of sub-
stantives, where it is commonly
mute, or nasal, even before a vowel.

s, between two vowels sounds like *z*.

x, final before a vowel *z*.

Particular Observations.

The Vowels.

a, generally keeps its proper sound.

e, is commonly mute, when it is not
marked with an accent; other-
wise

wife it is always pronounced, but with some difference according to the nature of the accent, let it be either grave, acute, or circumflex.

i, generally preserves its proper sound, but in some words it is pronounced like an *e*, as, *ingrat*, *pin*, *insatiable*, &c.

o, is invariable.

u, is the same, except in some words taken from foreign languages, or from the Latin, as, *le forum*, pronounce the *forom*.

y, generally sounds like an *i*.

The Consonants.

B, keeps always its proper sound.

C, has the sound of a *k*, except before *e* and *i*, when it is pronounced like an *s*. Ex. *Caton*, *colure*, *cure*; pronounce *katon*, *kolure*, *kure*. But
in

in *Ceylan*, *celer*, *citer*, pronounce
Scylan, *feler*, *siter*. *Ch* sounds like
sh, as, *chanoine*, *chercher*, &c. pro-
 nounce *shanoine*, *shersher*.

D, keeps generally its proper sound.

F, is the same.

G, preserves also commonly its proper
 sound ; but before *e* and *i*, it is
 pronounced like a *j*, as in *menager*,
ronger, *nager*, &c. pronounce *me-*
najer, *ronjer*, *najer*. When *g* is
 immediately followed by *ea*, or *eo*,
 it has the sound of an *j*, as *fouragea*,
nageons, &c. pronounce *fouraja*,
najons, &c. *Gn* in the same sylla-
 ble sounds like *ni*, as, *plaignez*, *gag-*
ner, &c. pronounce *plainiez*, *ganier*,
 &c. *G* is not pronounced in *vingt*,
leg, &c.

H, af-

H, after *p* is sounded like an *f*, as *philantropie*, *phare*, *paraphrase*, &c. pronounce, *filantropie*, *fare*, *paraphrase*, &c. Sometimes *h* is aspirated, that is, sounded, and sometimes not, which difference may soon be learned by practice. *H*, in the middle of a word generally is not sounded, as in *rithme*, *rhéteur*, *rhubarbe*, &c. pronounce *ritme*, *réteur*, *rubarbe*, &c.

L, is not pronounced in *quelque*, *quelqu'un*, *fil*, &c. In several words a double *l* is sounded like a single one, as, *Achille*, *imbecille*, *idille*, &c.

M, as mentioned before, when followed by a consonant, has the nasal sound of an *n*, as *emporter*, *promptement*, *camp*, &c. pronounce *enporter*, *prontement*, *can*, &c.

N, preserves its natural sound when it begins a word. When a double *n*

is

is preceded by an *a*, or *o*, one only is founded, as in *panne*, *sonne*, &c. pronounce *pane*, *sone*. The same may be said of *mn* after *a*, or *o*, as, *condamne*, pronounce *condane*, &c. *En*, or *em*, when followed by a consonant, are generally pronounced like *an*, as, *enthosiasste*, *embarque*, &c. *Im*, or *in* have the sound of *en*, as, *raisin*, *simple*, &c. pronounce, *raisen*, *seuple*, &c.

P, is not pronounced in several words, as in *baptistaire*, *sept*, *compte*, &c. pronounce *bâtistaire*, *set*, *conte*, &c.

Q, has the sound of a *k*: when joined to an *u*, it is founded like a simple *k*, as *qui*, *quasi*, *quérir*, &c. pronounce, *ki*, *kasi*, *kerir*, &c. Except in some words derived from the Latin, as *équestre*, *quinquagesime*, *équateur*, &c.

R, is

R, is never founded in *notre, votre, quatre*, &c. before a word beginning with a consonant ; but it must be founded when the said word begins with a vowel, as in *votre ame, notre armée*, &c.

S, when placed between two vowels, has generally the sound of a z, as in *peser, biaiser*, &c. except in some words, as in *présence, entresol* &c. because these are compound of a proposition with a substantive, or a verb.

T, in a compound word, is not pronounced, when followed by a consonant, as, *avant-bras, avant-gout*, &c. *Ti* has the sound of an s, before a, e, o, in the middle of a word, as in *partial, patience, prétention*, &c. pronounce *parsial, pasience, prétension*, &c. Except in some tenses

of verbs, as *nous étions*, *vous batiez*, &c. and in the words ending in *tie*, as, *amitié*, *partie*, &c. though in some names of countries, or words taken from the Greek *tie*, is pronounced like *se*, as, *Dalmatie*, *démocratie*, &c.

V, consonant keeps always its proper sound.

X, has the sound of a *k* joined with an *s*, or that of a *g*, joined with a *z*. *X* is sounded like *ks*, when it is the initial of some words, as in *Xenocrate*, *Xanthe*, &c. pronounce *Ksenocrate*, *Klanthe*. It has also the same sound when followed by another consonant, as in *exceller*, *expédition*, &c. and in the words derived from the Greek, as *Xeuxis*, *axiome*, &c. *X* in the words that come from the Latin, takes the sound of

gz,

gz, as *exiger, exagerer, &c.* When *x* is followed by *ce*, or *ci*, it is sounded like a *k*, as in *exceder, exciter*, pronounce *ekceder, ekciter, &c.* Z, preserves constantly its proper sound.

These few remarks are in general sufficient to attain a proper pronunciation of our language. There are, it is true, some insignificant niceties concerning this subject, upon which the French themselves are divided. But an English scholar ought to overlook and despise such idle debates, and if he keeps to the most usual pronunciation, he has certainly attained his end.

Diffidium non est hoc, Proculaia, lucrum
est. MART.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

- P. 4, l. 9, *for the read he.*
 7, l. 12, *for there to it, read thence of him,*
her, it, &c.
 9, l. 12, *for mode read maze.*
 15, l. 3, *after les fiens, les fiennes ; interline,*
des fiens, des fiennes.
 33, l. 8, *for always, read commonly.*
 42, l. 12, *for sottins, read sottises.*
 44, l. 9, *for one, read the one.*
 49, l. 4, *for pas d'etude, read pas une étude.*
 58, l. 9, *for vertux, read vertueux.*
 84, l. 8, *for entholiafte, read enthousiafte.*



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